

The Times Dispatch

Address Office...Times...Dispatch Building
10 South Tenth Street.

South Richmond.....100 Hull Street
Washington Bureau.....Munsey Building
Petersburg Bureau.....123 N. Sycamore Street
Lynchburg Bureau.....218 Eighth Street

BY MAIL One, Six Three One
POSTAGE PAID Year, Nos. Nos. Mo.
Daily with Sunday.....\$6.00 \$1.50 \$5
Daily without Sunday.....\$4.00 \$2.00 \$3.50
Sunday edition only.....\$2.00 \$1.00 \$1.25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service
in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg
One Week
Daily with Sunday.....15 cents
Daily without Sunday.....10 cents
Sunday only.....8 cents

Entered January 27, 1898, at Richmond, Va.,
as second-class matter under act of Congress
of March 3, 1893.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1913.

MR. GLASS ON THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Hon. Carter Glass, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, demonstrated to a representative audience, invited by the Business Men's Club of Richmond last night, his right to the great reputation he has earned as a financial genius and supporter of the Democratic currency bill. Taking up the history of currency legislation, Mr. Glass conclusively proved how futile and frivolous the Republican tinkerings have been where they were not absolutely dangerous. He traced the genesis of the bill to its present shape. He described his own conversion to the President's view that the Federal Reserve Board should be appointed by the President, without references to the demand that the bankers be given special representation, and he renewed his challenge to the pro-testing bankers, wherever they might be, to show one single power given to the Federal Reserve Board that was not now exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Comptroller of the Currency, or both.

In reference to the notes, Mr. Glass declared that he himself believed bank notes should be issued against bank assets. Another school said he means that the issuance of currency is the special prerogative of the government.

We have met both views," said he, "by creating notes which are issued by the banks against 150-160 per cent assets and are guaranteed by the government."

So far from these notes being fat money, Mr. Glass declared that Paul M. Warburg had protested that the notes were 20-140 per cent too good. Mr. Glass challenged any banker or student to find a single definition of that money that could be applied to these notes, and he made an argument that was unanswerable, because it was true, in favor of the proposition that the notes to be issued under the proposed bill represented in every case at least 100 per cent in commercial paper, which is the recognized basis of all the best currency systems, with an additional reserve of 50-140 per cent of gold.

The only other question was that of inflation raised by Senator Root on Saturday. These fears might have been justified had the distinguished New York Senator's figures or intuitions either been correct. Mr. Glass showed that Senator Root's figures were wrong, and the Senators' own silence, when the Alrich bill was under discussion, made it plain that his fears for inflation only troubled him when the Democrats and not the Republicans introduced the measure.

It is no matter of profound satisfaction that the people of Richmond should have heard from so distinguished an authority a full exposition of the arguments for this democratic measure. We have from the first applauded and supported President Wilson's determination to seek an effective relief for the public from our antiquated and restricted currency laws. We have rejoiced in the part taken by Virginia's sons as chairmen of the House and Senate Banking and Currency committees, and we look forward with confidence to the far-reaching benefits of this legislation whose enactment not even the recency of some Democrats can long prevent.

THE TYPICAL AMERICAN.

What does the typical American look like?

Oliver Lippincott has tried to show us his composite picture of him, comprising elements of individuality, stamped and taken according to the immigrations of 100 years to the country, and we the various foreign stocks that are to be found in America. Practically all lines of trades and occupations were taken into consideration.

This composite man, by photographing and piecing together the composite heads, meant words of endeavor. In all parts of the United States, the task required two days of making the composite biologically authentic. It was essential to get several thousand individuals representing different strains of blood—representatives of eighteen foreign nationalities, the proportion from every eligible vocation was chosen.

The resultant picture of the typical American is very interesting. In some heads, which is almost infinite, are different, although not necessarily aggressive, characters. There is a certain quiet and peaceful air, a placid repose in the face. The eyes have an expression of farseeing into things, and still they plainly disclose traits of affection, love and kindness. The face is said to be that of a good father, not a poor husband. It indexes intelligence and conservatism in all business undertakings and a fervent ardor. The expression of the eyes is peculiar to Americans, it is thought, although the forehead is the most distinctive characteristic.

There'll be no snowballs for Christmas in Richmond, but our young folks can put one another with clusters of the roses and bunches of the violets that overflow at this season into our highways.

Why are Richmond wives model helpmates? Merely, because they go downtown, take in all the department sales, return all the bargains, pay twice all the 25¢ taxes, spend \$100 extra, and then consume content with a garden-seed ribbon.

DR. DREWRY'S REPORT.

WHERE THE TOLL IS HEAVIEST.

Were there to be held in America an exhibit of institutional reports, and were Virginia entitled to send but one, we should without hesitation select as the best by every count the report of the Central State Hospital. From the very year that William F. Drewry became superintendent of that hospital its reports have been, in content, scope and simple portrayal of magnificent results, the most remarkable with which we have been familiar. The report for 1913, which has just been published, is worthy to rank with the best of the series.

The Central State Hospital for the colored insane has a splendid and well-deserved reputation. To it come some of the nation's leading psychiatrists to learn of the superintendent, reckoned an international authority on insanity. To it come hospital officers to see a miracle of economy—an insane asylum operated at a per capita cost of \$95.90 the year.

Why these visitors come to these long buildings just beyond Petersburg will be plain to any one who reads Dr. Drewry's report. He is not only caring for the insane negroes of the State at 27 cents a day, but he has achieved excellent results in curing his patients, and has reduced to an astounding minimum the more dangerous communicable disease. His success in treating tuberculosis is of itself one of the most encouraging lessons modern prevention has taught in Virginia.

But why? The factitious will suggest reasons which common sense will reject. They are not "talked to death"; nor are they "nailed" into the grave. Rather, we make it, they are the victims of that industrial pressure which drives a man at top speed until he drops. Over and over again one sees the tragedy: the father of young children is taken sick and has no reserve funds on which to live while disabled. As soon as he is able to drag himself to work, back he goes to tell for his wife and children. Bad conditions become worse, his bodily resistance is lowered, death comes quickly. A widow goes out into the world to swim against the economic current; young children are sent to work in other and no less pathetic cases, the father may be the victim of organic disease, but will labor until he falls in his tracks.

Much of this, of course, is unpredictable, but more of it is the result of a neglect that seems doubly criminal in the wage-earner of a family. The insurance experts, whose statistics we are quoting, estimate that 40 per cent of our American widows have been robbed of their support by preventable diseases. At least 1,270,000 husbands of surviving wives have been slain by diseases which they might have escaped.

Prevention means something more than broad municipal or rural sanitation; it means personal hygiene, personal prophylaxis and attention to incipient disease. It means, above all else, that the man who must live that others may live by his labor, should keep his body in such condition that it can throw off disease.

President Wilson has pointed the way to this, we are advised, by adopting a very sane and sensible rule of prevention. Once a month, it matters not how well he feels, he has a rigid physical examination made. In this way, should the physician discover the least weakness, or the first evidence of disease, the President may protect himself.

One last word regarding this report: In it, with customary modesty, Dr. Drewry asks for an increase in the appropriation to the hospital, and for an allowance with which to make improvements. If an institution will ever come before the Assembly with a just title to consideration, it will be the Central State Hospital. If ever a public officer deserved help and encouragement, that officer is William F. Drewry.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT LYNCHBURG.

To some cities a serious threat at Christmas time in the midst of the business district would be a calamity. But to the solid old city of Lynchburg a \$250,000 conflagration is regrettable, and nothing more. Built on the strong foundation of steady industry and daily growth, Lynchburg can be shaken by nothing short of a national financial upheaval. Within a few weeks, we dare say, the burned district will be alive with workmen repairing finer and more substantial structures. Lynchburg will move on without pause.

It is for this reason that while we sympathize with our sister city, we care by no means concerned. The Hill City is as steady as the rocks on which it is built.

Why do actors wear long hair? A speaker at the dinner of the Actors' Benevolent Fund in London says that in the Dark Ages, if actors committed any grievous offense, they were pierced through the lobe of the ear. From that time, no actors began to wear their hair long. Possibly, but why the lengthy name of the past?

The Shingleback Republican said something about ex-President Taft on his visitation of his recent visit there that can be told about a great many tales that we know: "An enduring sentiment of character is like the response of the mountains—a good thing to live with and a source of inspiration in the safety of humanity's feet and fingers."

We think that Miss Anastasia Monroe, widow of Bedford, W. Va., had a good idea when she decided to become Mrs. Primo Veltro.

Nowhere else in all this world will there be a greater winter vacation than in the mountains of West Virginia. The weather is cold, the snow is deep, the roads are bad, and the weather is bad.

Elmer is bringing about a lesson that weighs five pounds. We know that when we travel the way from town to town, we can't help hoping for our master's sake that these thieves will steal every one of those little grinding tools that get better and crunch louder the deeper they go into the assault teeth.

A Puritan prophet says that the world's progress will be under the dominion of China in 1914. It's already under control of man.

There'll be no snowballs for Christmas in Richmond, but our young folks can put one another with clusters of the roses and bunches of the violets that overflow at this season into our highways.

If the government distributed free food instead of free seed, it would be considerably more popular.

Our latest Virginia contemporary is the Hanover Progress, attractive in appearance, check full of news from Hanover—God bless you!—and a potential force for the upbuilding of that fat and prosperous territory. We welcome our next-door neighbor with wishes for a happy and useful career in Old Dominion journalism.

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Who remembers when the women folks wore side lace shoes? Bout the only thing around a boardin' house that I got a second-hand value is a cold buckwheat cake.

WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

Reprinted from This Newspaper.

Echoes and Averill.

After the battle of Greenbrier Bridge, the enemy pushed on to the Sweet Springs, in Monroe County. General Echells fell back to Union. Averill moved on to Salina.

Congress.

In the Senate resolutions of regret at the death of William Louvenc Yancey, of Alabama, were passed.

In the House, the bill organizing a Supreme Court was taken up from the calendar of the last session, and after considerable discussion was postponed until the third Monday in January, 1864.

Legislature.

In the Senate, a bill was passed establishing the compensation of members at \$12 per day, that of the president of the Senate and the Speaker of the House at \$20, and the Governor's salary at \$1000.

Officer Arrested.

Captain George W. Alexander, commanding of Castle Thunder, has been arrested and confined to his quarters to be tried by court-martial for malfeasance in office.

New Music.

George Dunnigan, of this city, has published in a very handsome style, tastefully embossed, three songs: "Fairies Have Broken Their Wings," by Thomas Hood; "The Lover's Wish," by F. W. Rozier; "I Know a Maiden Fair to See," by Longfellow.

Frolics.

Colonel Bradley T. Johnson, commanding the Maryland Line, now at Hanover Junction, appeals to the people of Maryland for socks for his troops.

Marylanders Need Socks.

Colonel Bradley T. Johnson, commanding the Maryland Line, now at Hanover Junction, appeals to the people of Maryland for socks for his troops.

Christmas.

What is that light that strangely shines in the sky, and streaming far, Gibbs' eye,inkle of the James?—Love's gadding star!

What is that strain so exquisite that with the wind is borne along, And all the earth is lulled by it?—Heaven's dearest song!

Who is the Babe with smiling face, Whose birth hath filled the world with joy, The Virgin's boy!

O, flaming star! O, song so sweet! O, Babe where praise our voices lift! We lay our treasures at Thy feet! Our heart the gift!

J. R. MORELAND.

Voice of the People

Would Keep University Apart.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—I am inclosing you an article by Dr. George Tucker Harrison, a distinguished alumnus of the University, attacking what you call so happily express as what seems to him to be a body of the Carnegie Foundation of the medical department of the University of Virginia with the Medical College of Virginia amalgamated. I hope that you will publish it, I have already referred to it in my article in the Times-Dispatch.

So much has been written and printed by the promoters of this scheme in favor of amalgamation, that it is good all over to hear a voice of protest, and have that protest shown in the uncertain terms the speciousness of the reasons for amalgamation.

The author of the always splendid work of the medical department of the University of Virginia is a blessed and precious heritage to the students of that institution. Handbooks and treatises of that author over this country would, if given the opportunity, register their solemn protest against selling our birthright for a mess of Carnegie porridge.

CHARLES V. CARRINGTON.

52 Park Avenue.

Dr. Harrison's article follows.—Ed.]

Regarding as I do the proposed scheme to amalgamate the medical departments of our university with the Richmond, a severe blow aimed at the autonomy and integrity of this great institution, I have had to express my decided opposition to it.

So far I have only heard a single good and sufficient reason advanced for this change. Summed up, it amounts to simply giving up the apothecary in Rome and Julia one of these advocates might claim.

"My property, but not my will controls." A good motto is quite non-platitudinous, but well enough alone. It is rich to consider it in such a manner.

There are a number of errors involved in the postulates of these gentlemen which it shall now expose. One is that it is fine thing to have a great central authority control the medical education of the South, and that it will prove advantageous to the university to for a part of the system.

Another is that the professors of the most eminent medical authors—of German, French, English, etc.—will be compelled to teach in half the globe.

Unfortunately all these are aspects of its training, which are important and otherwise stimulating report.

I have before me "Medical Education in Europe," by the Carnegie Foundation for Advanced Teaching of Medicine, and "Teaching adopted by the German universities," the same fault is committed as noted by Dr. Adams—they would not be able to instruct the students.

Instead of scientific thinking empirics would result if these methods suggested by the Carnegie Foundation were followed.

Another fundamental error is the wide-spread belief that medicine can only be taught in a large town.

As it is, however, in the smaller towns and cities, the medical men are scattered.

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